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In re Application of:

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Serial No.: 60/373609

Examiner:

Filed: April 19, 2002

For: STABILIZED ASCORBIC ACID DERIVATIVES

VERIFIED TRANSLATION CERTIFICATE

Honorable Commissioner of Patents and Trademarks
Washington, D.C. 20231

Sir:

The undersigned, of the below address, hereby verifies that I
well know both the English and Japanese languages, and that
the attached is a full, true literal and faithful translation into the
English language of the 31 page Japanese language
application which I am now advised carries U.S. Serial No. 60/373609
effectively deposited in the United States Patent and Trademark Office on
April 19, 2002.

The undersigned declares further that all statements made herein
on personal knowledge are true and that all statements made on information
and belief are believed to be true; and further that these statements were
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Signed this 14th day of April, 2003.

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**ENGLISH TRANSLATION OF U.S.
PROVISIONAL NO. 60/373,609**

[NAME OF DOCUMENT] SPECIFICATION

[TITLE OF THE INVENTION]

STABILIZED ASCORBIC ACID DERIVATIVES

5

[DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION]

[0001]

[Technical Field of the Invention]

10 The present invention relates to a novel ascorbic
acid derivative. More specifically, the present
invention relates to an ascorbic acid derivative which is
a stable compound, and a process for producing the same.
The present invention also relates to vitamin C
15 preparations or agents, collagen production accelerators,
whitening agents, skin agent for external use or
application, medical or pharmaceutical preparations,
agricultural chemical preparations, animal or veterinary
drug preparations, food additives and additives for
20 animal feeding stuff, each containing an ascorbic acid
derivative.

[0002]

[Prior Art]

25 Ascorbic acid has activities such as inhibition of
lipid peroxide production, suppression of collagen
production, retardation of melanin formation and
enhancement of immune functions or performances. For
these purposes, ascorbic acid has heretofore been used in
the fields of medical or pharmaceutical preparations,
30 agricultural chemical preparations, animal or veterinary
drug preparations, foods, animal feeding stuff, cosmetic
preparations, etc. However, ascorbic acid has poor
stability with the elapse of time and poor lipid
solubility. Accordingly, the amount of ascorbic acid
35 which has permeated through the cell membrane and has
cumulated in cells is rather limited, and the
physiological actions of vitamin C cannot be achieved to

a satisfactory extent. There have been proposed various derivatives thereof, such as one wherein the hydroxyl group present in the enediol portion at the 2-or 3-position, which is susceptible to oxidation, is converted into a phosphoric acid ester as described in, e.g., JP-B (examined Japanese patent publication) 52-1819 , and JP-A (unexamined published Japanese patent application) 02-279690 , or one wherein the acylation thereof is effected with a fatty acid so as to improve the lipid solubility, as described in, e.g., JP-A-59-170085. However, there are very few derivatives which have been improved both in stability and in lipid solubility.

[0003]

As for the ascorbic acid which has been improved both in stability and in lipid solubility, JP-A-61-152613 describes a cosmetic composition containing a 6-O-higher-acyl ascorbic acid-2-phosphoric acid ester salt. However, in this patent publication, a process for producing a sulfuric acid ester (but not a phosphoric acid ester) thereof is described, a process for producing a phosphoric acid ester thereof is not described, and the ascorbic acid derivative, the provision of which is described in this publication, is not identified. From these points, it is difficult to recognize that the 6-O-higher-acyl ascorbic acid-2-phosphoric acid ester is disclosed in this publication so as enable the practice thereof.

[0004]

JP-A-10-298174 describes a process for producing 6-O-higher-acyl ascorbic acid-2-phosphoric acid ester and results of the structure determination of the substance. It is stated that the 6-O-higher-acyl ascorbic acid-2-phosphoric acid ester produced by this process is improved both in stability and in lipid solubility, and the uptake thereof into cells is facilitated. However, among these substances, ascorbic acid-2-phosphoric acid ester-6-palmitic acid ester sodium salt and an aqueous

solution thereof are not yet satisfactory in view of the stability thereof.

[0005]

[Problem to be Solved by the Invention]

5 The present invention has been made under these
circumstances and the object of the present invention is
to provide a 6-O-higher acylascorbic acid-2-phosphoric
acid ester and/or a salt thereof improved in stability
and having a novel structure, a production process
10 therefor, and a cosmetic material and the like using the
6-O-higher acylascorbic acid-2-phosphoric acid ester
and/or a salt thereof.

[0006]

[Means for Solving the Problem]

15 As a result of earnest study to solve the above-
described problems, the present inventors have found that
when 6-O-higher acylascorbic acid-2-phosphoric acid
esters and/or salts thereof where the acyl group (fatty
acid residue) at the 6-position is branched at the α -
20 position are newly synthesized and tested on the
stability thereof, these derivatives are greatly improved
in the stability as compared with conventional 6-O-higher
acylascorbic acid-2-phosphoric acid esters having a
linear fatty acid residue and/or salts thereof. The
25 present invention has been accomplished based on such a
discovery.

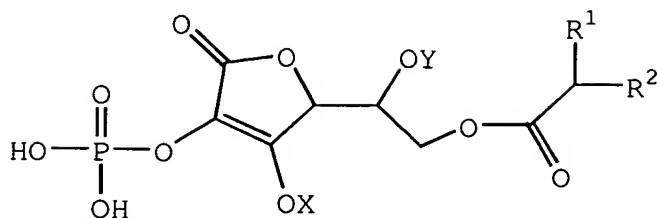
[0007]

More specifically, the present invention relates to
the following matters.

30 [1] An ascorbic acid derivative, which is a
compound represented by the following general formula (1)
or a salt thereof:

[0008]

[Chemical Formula 3]



(1)

[0009]

(wherein X and Y each represents H or a protective group for OH, R¹ and R² each represents an alkyl group having from 1 to 19 carbon atoms, which may be linear or branched, and the total number of carbon atoms in R¹ and R² is an integer of 5 to 22).

[0010]

[2] The ascorbic acid derivative according to [1], which is a salt with one or more metal selected from the group consisting of alkali metal, alkaline earth metal, aluminum, iron, zinc and bismuth.

[3] The ascorbic acid derivative according to [1], which is a salt with ammonia, monoethanolamine, diethanolamine, triethanolamine, dicyclohexylamine or 2-amino-1-methylpropanol.

[4] The ascorbic acid derivative according to any one of [1] to [3], wherein the total number of carbon atoms in R¹ and R² of the general formula (1) is an integer of 8 to 18.

[0011]

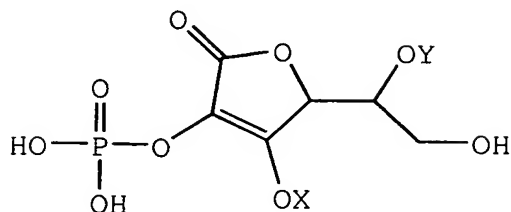
[5] The ascorbic acid derivative according to [4], wherein R¹ and R² of the general formula (1) are a linear alkyl group, and the total number of carbon atoms in the linear alkyl groups of R¹ and R² is 14 or 16.

[6] The ascorbic acid derivative according to [5], wherein in the general formula (1), R¹ is n-C₉H₁₉, and R² is n-C₇H₁₅; or R¹ is n-C₈H₁₇, and R² is n-C₆H₁₃.

[7] A process for producing an ascorbic acid derivative according to any one of [1] to [6], comprising a step of reacting a compound represented by the following general formula (2) and/or a salt thereof:

[0012]

[Chemical Formula 4]



5

(2)

[0013]

(wherein X and Y each represents H or a protective group for OH), with at least one selected from fatty acid, fatty acid salt, fatty acid ester, fatty acid halide, and/or fatty acid anhydride.

10

[0014]

[8] The process for producing an ascorbic acid derivative according to [7], wherein the reaction is performed in the presence of a condensing agent and/or dehydrating agent.

15

[9] The process for producing an ascorbic acid derivative according to [8], wherein the dehydrating agent is sulfuric acid.

20

[10] The process for producing an ascorbic acid derivative according to any one of [7] to [9], wherein the reaction is conducted in a solvent selected from the group consisting of: water, acetone, dioxane, toluene, ethylbenzene, methyl-tert-butyl ether, and sulfuric acid.

[0015]

25

[11] A vitamin C preparation comprising the ascorbic acid derivative according to any one of [1] to [6] as an effective ingredient.

30

[12] A collagen production accelerator comprising the ascorbic acid derivative according to any one of [1] to [6] as an effective ingredient.

[13] A whitening preparation comprising the ascorbic acid derivative according to any one of [1] to [6] as an effective ingredient.

[0016]

[14] A skin preparation for external use, comprising the ascorbic acid derivative according to any one of [1] to [6] as an effective ingredient.

5 [15] The skin preparation for external use according to [14], which contains an ascorbic acid-2-phosphoric acid ester and/or a salt thereof. —

10 [16] The skin preparation for external use according to [14], which contains sodium salt, potassium salt, magnesium salt or zinc salt of the ascorbic acid-2-phosphoric acid ester.

[0017]

15 [17] A cosmetic material comprising the skin preparation for external use according to any one of [14] to [16].

[18] A composition comprising the ascorbic acid derivative according to any one of [1] to [6], in the form of a medical or pharmaceutical preparation, an agrochemical preparation or an animal drug preparation.

20 [19] A composition comprising the ascorbic acid derivative according to any one of [1] to [6], in the form of a food or feed additive.

[0018]

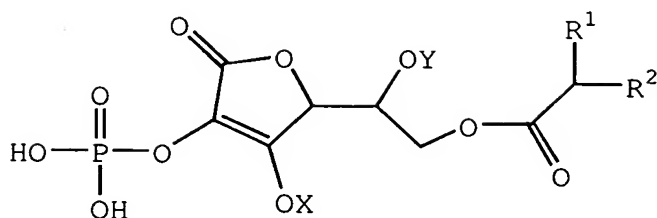
[Modes for Carrying Out the Invention]

25 Hereinbelow, the present invention will be described in detail.

The ascorbic acid derivative according to the present invention is a compound represented by the following general formula (1) and/or a salt thereof:

30 [0019]

[Chemical Formula 5]



(1)

[0020]

(wherein X and Y each represents H or a protective group for OH, R¹ and R² each represents an alkyl group having from 1 to 19 carbon atoms, which may be linear or branched, and the total number of carbon atoms in R¹ and R² is an integer of 5 to 22).

[0021]

In the present invention, unless otherwise noted specifically, the ascorbic acid or ascorbic acid derivative is an L-form.

The ascorbic acid derivative according to the present invention is less liable to be oxidized and is stable, because the 2-position of the ascorbic acid is esterified into a phosphoric acid ester.

[0022]

Further, in the ascorbic acid derivative according to the present invention, the 6-position thereof is esterified into a higher fatty acid ester, and therefore, this compound can have an appropriate lipid solubility, and is liable to be incorporated into cells. In addition, the phosphoric acid group at the 2-position in this compound is readily hydrolyzed by phosphatase in a living body and the higher fatty acid ester at the 6-position is an ester with a primary alcohol (6-position) which is susceptible to the action of lipase or esterase, this compound may easily be converted into ascorbic acid in a living body.

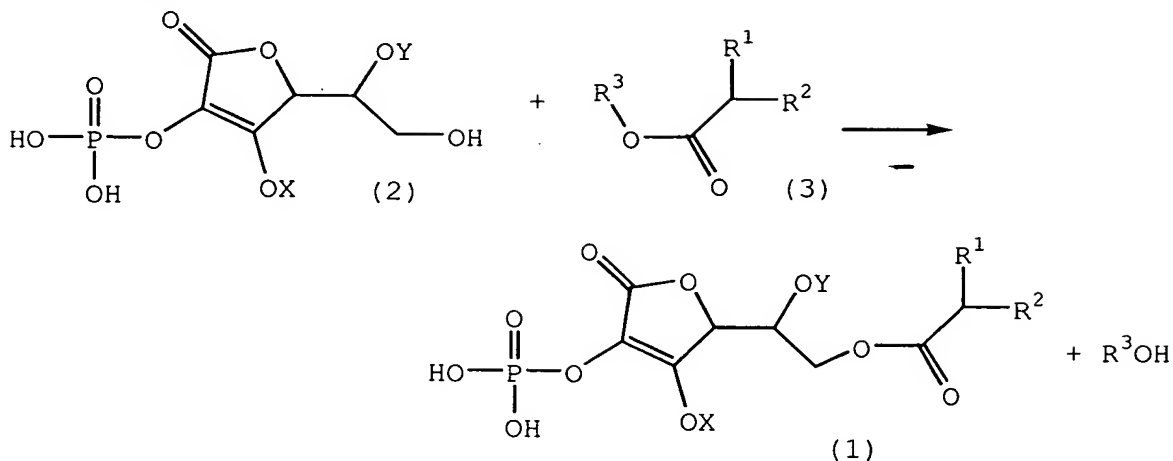
[0023]

The compound represented by the general formula (1) and/or a salt according to the present invention can be produced, for example, according to the following

reaction formula:

[0024]

[Chemical Formula 6]



5 [0025]

(wherein X and Y each represents H or a protective group for OH, R¹ and R² each represents an alkyl group having from 1 to 19 carbon atoms, the total number of carbon atoms in R¹ and R² is from 5 to 22, and R³ represents a hydrogen atom, a cation or an alkyl group having from 1 to 5 carbon atoms).

[0026]

More specifically, a compound represented by the formula (2) and/or a salt thereof is reacted with at least one of a fatty acid branched at the α carbon represented by the formula (3), and an ester and a salt thereof, to produce an ascorbic acid-2-phosphoric acid-6-fatty acid ester (1) and/or a salt thereof.

[0027]

20 The above-described reaction may preferably be performed in the presence of a condensing agent. Examples of the condensing agent to be used in such a case may include: phosphorus pentoxide, solid phosphoric acid, a titanium oxide, an alumina and a sulfuric acid. 25 Among these, it is preferred that sulfuric acid (preferably, concentrated sulfuric acid of 95 mass % or more) is used, and the concentrated sulfuric acid, an

ascorbic acid-2-phosphoric acid ester salt and a fatty acid or an ester or salt thereof are mixed and reacted.
[0028]

5 In the fatty acid ester of the formula (3), R^3 represents an alkyl ester having from 1 to 5 carbon atoms, and may preferably be a lower alkyl ester having from 1 to 3 carbon atoms, more preferably a methyl ester or an ethyl ester.

[0029]

10 The reaction time and the reaction temperature may vary depending on whether the fatty acid is a free acid, an ester or a salt, or on the kind and amount of the condensing agent. However, the reaction time may generally be from 1 to 120 hours, preferably from 4 to 10
15 hours, and the reaction temperature may generally be from 5 to 70°C, preferably from 30 to 50°C.

The water content to be carried over from the starting materials or catalyst into the reaction solution may suitably be 10% or less, preferably 2% or less.

20 [0030]

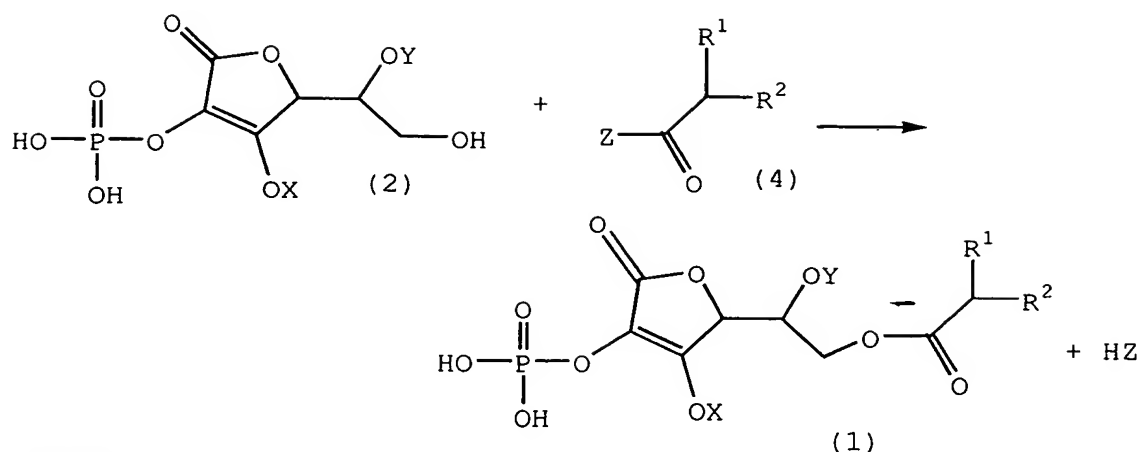
When a solvent is used in this reaction, sulfuric acid per se as a condensing agent can also be used as the solvent. Alternatively, it is also possible to select the solvent from other solvents capable of dissolving the
25 starting materials. Specific examples of such other solvents may include: water, acetone, dioxane, toluene, ethylbenzene and methyl-tert-butyl ether, etc.

[0031]

30 The compound represented by the general formula (1) and/or a salt according to the present invention can also be produced, for example, according to the following reaction formula:

[0032]

[Chemical Formula 7]



[0033]

(wherein X and Y each represents H or a protective group for OH, R^1 and R^2 each represents an alkyl group having from 1 to 19 carbon atoms, the total number of carbon atoms in R^1 and R^2 is from 5 to 22, and Z represents a halide).

[0034]

More specifically, an ascorbic acid-2-phosphoric acid represented by the general formula (2) and/or a salt thereof is reacted with a fatty acid halide branched at the α carbon represented by the general formula (4) to produce an ascorbic acid-2-phosphoric acid-6-fatty acid ester (1) and/or a salt thereof.

[0035]

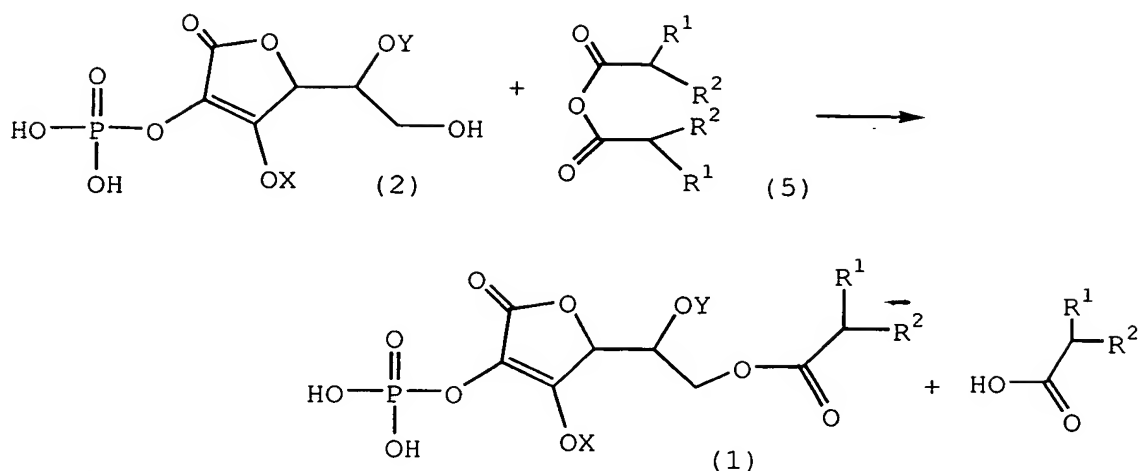
The above-described reaction may preferably be performed in the presence of a base. The base is not particularly limited, as long as it is a base which is usually usable as a dehydrohalogenating agent in the reaction of an alcohol with an acid halide. Preferred examples thereof may include tertiary amines such as pyridine and triethylamine.

[0036]

The compound represented by the general formula (1) and/or a salt thereof can also be produced, for example, according to the following reaction formula:

[0037]

[Chemical Formula 8]



[0038]

(wherein X and Y each represents H or a protective group for OH, R¹ and R² each represents an alkyl group having from 1 to 19 carbon atoms, and the total number of carbon atoms in R¹ and R² is from 5 to 22).

[0039]

More specifically, a fatty acid anhydride branched at the α carbon represented by the formula (5) is reacted with an ascorbic acid-2-phosphoric acid represented by the general formula (2) and/or a salt thereof, to produce an ascorbic acid-2-phosphoric acid-6-fatty acid ester represented by the formula (1) and/or a salt thereof.

In the production process according to the present invention, the starting materials may be used in equimolar amounts in any of the above-mentioned reactions. However, it is possible to use either one of the starting materials may be present in slight excess, as long as no problem arises during the purification or isolation.

[0040]

The purification or isolation may be performed by using a general method such as solvent extraction, washing, salting out or column chromatography. For example, the reaction product may be isolated or purified by ether extraction or washing with non-polar solvent

such as hexane. If desired, the thus obtained product may further be purified by reverse phase chromatography or the like.

[0041]

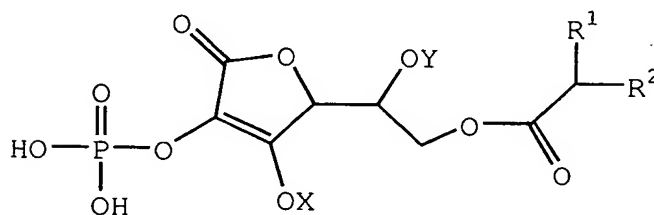
5 Both of the group represented by X and Y at the 3- and 5-positions of the ascorbic acid of the formula (2) may preferably be H. However, in any of the above-mentioned reactions, these groups may be substituted by a protective group which is not affected by the reaction.

10 [0042]

The salt of the compound represented by the following general formula (1) may be obtained in the following manner:

[0043]

15 [Chemical Formula 9]



(1)

[0044]

20 (wherein X and Y each represents H or a protective group for OH, R^1 and R^2 each represents an alkyl group having from 1 to 19 carbon atoms, which may be linear or branched, and the total number of carbon atoms in R^1 and R^2 is an integer of 5 to 22)

25 [0045]

30 Thus, the obtained ascorbic acid-2-phosphoric acid-6-higher fatty acid ester is, for example, neutralized with an appropriate base (for example, sodium hydroxide, potassium hydroxide, magnesium oxide, calcium hydroxide, ammonia, monoethanolamine, diethanolamine, triethanolamine or dicyclohexylamine) in a solvent capable of dissolving the ester, such as water or methanol, whereby a salt with the base can be obtained.

[0046]

The salt may preferably be those containing alkali metals, alkaline earth metals, aluminum, iron, zinc and bismuth. Among these, preferred are alkali metals such as sodium and potassium, and alkaline earth metals such as calcium and magnesium. These may be used individually or in combination of two or more species thereof.

[0047]

In the compound represented by the above general formula (1), the hydroxyl group at 3-or 5-position can also be protected by a conventionally known group which is readily converted into a hydroxyl group. The present invention may include compounds having such a protective group (for example, acyl group, alkanesulfonyl group, a benzenesulfonyl group which may be substituted, or dialkylcarbamoyl group, benzyl group, alkyl group, silyl group, etc.). The protective group may be introduced into the predetermined compound, before or after the esterification reaction at the 6-position.

[0048]

This reaction can be applied not only to the process for producing a 6-O-higher fatty acid ester of ascorbic acid-2-phosphoric acid according to the present invention, but also to the production of a conventionally known 6-O-lower fatty acid ester wherein R^1 and R^2 in the above general formula (1) each independently represents CH_3 or C_2H_5 .

[0049]

The ascorbic acid derivative according to the present invention exhibits a vitamin C activity which has remarkably been improved both in stability and in lipid solubility, as compared with those of conventionally known ascorbic acid derivatives. Accordingly, vitamin C can be supplied by a preparation (vitamin C preparation) containing the ascorbic acid derivative according to the present invention. Vitamin C can be effectively supplied when the ascorbic acid derivative according to the

present invention is blended in medical or pharmaceutical preparations, agricultural chemicals, foods, feeds or cosmetic preparations, etc.

[0050]

5 The ascorbic acid derivative according to the present invention may suitably be L-form in view of the vitamin C activity thereof. Further, the higher fatty acid ester at the 6-position is characterized in that it is a fatty acid ester branched at the α carbon.

10 According to the present inventors' experiment, it has been found that the ester bond of conventional 6-O-higher linear fatty acid esters are decomposed or cloven during the storage thereof to cause a reduction in the ratio of

15 an ascorbic acid-2-phosphoric acid ester remaining after the storage. It is considered that in the ascorbic acid derivative according to the present invention (e.g., an ascorbic acid-2-phosphoric acid-6-fatty acid ester which has been synthesized from a fatty acid branched at the α carbon), the ester bond is reinforced or strengthened,

20 and the ascorbic acid derivative according to the present invention which has been synthesized shows an improved stability in a stability test.

[0051]

25 In view of the lipid solubility, preferred examples of the 6-O-higher fatty acid ester may include 2-butylhexanoic acid ester, 2-hexyldecanoic acid ester and 2-heptylundecylic acid ester.

[0052]

30 The ascorbic acid derivative obtained by the production process according to the present invention has a collagen production accelerating effect and a whitening effect and therefore, it can also be used as a collagen production accelerator or a whitening agent. Further,

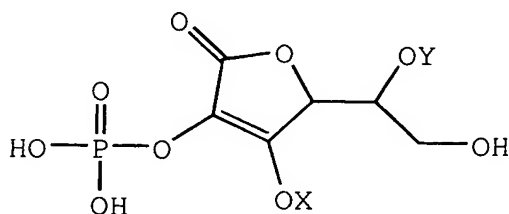
35 the ascorbic acid derivative can be effectively used as a skin agent for external application, for example, by formulating it with another skin agent.

[0053]

When the ascorbic acid derivative is used as a skin agent, the skin agent for external application according to the present invention may contain an ascorbic acid-2-phosphoric acid ester represented by the following
5 general formula (2) and/or a salt thereof, in addition to the ascorbic acid derivative (represented by the general formula (1)) obtained by the production process according to the present invention:

[0054]

[Chemical Formula 10]



(2)

[0055]

(wherein X and Y each represents H or a protective group for OH).

[0056]

Hereinbelow, the ascorbic acid-2-phosphoric acid ester and/or a salt thereof are described in more detail.

The ascorbic acid-2-phosphoric acid ester according to the present invention may be any one of D-form, L-form and DL-form, but may preferably be L-form. The salt of the ascorbic acid-2-phosphoric acid ester may be a
25 compound wherein a phosphoric acid ester is bonded to the 2-position of the ascorbic acid, and the phosphoric acid group of the phosphoric acid ester forms a salt with a base.

[0057]

Specific examples of the salt of ascorbic acid-2-phosphoric acid ester may include: alkali metal salt, alkaline earth metal salt, Zn salt, Al salt, Ti salt, etc. Among these, preferred are Na salt, K salt, Mg salt

and Zn salt, and more preferred are Na salt and Mg salt.
[0058]

5 In the present invention, the collagen production
accelerating effect means that when the hydroxyproline
content, for example, in skin tissue is measured by an
amino acid analysis method and the thus obtained data is
used as an index of collagen production accelerating
effect, the hydroxyproline amount in the test area (or
segment) is at least 1.2 to 2 times that in the control
10 area.
[0059]

In the present invention, the collagen production
accelerator, the whitening agent or the skin agent for
external application can be used while the effect thereof
15 per se is emphasized as a main effect. However, it is
also possible to further add another ingredient thereto
so as to modify or adjust the effect.

In the collagen production accelerator, whitening
agent or skin agent for external application, the amount
20 of the ascorbic acid derivative obtained by the
production process according to the present invention
which has been blended into these preparations may
appropriately be selected in view of the degree of the
desired effect or the relationship with other ingredients
25 to be used in combination therewith. However, it may be,
for example, from 0.01 to 30% by mass, preferably from
0.03 to 20% by mass, based on the entire amount of the
preparation.
[0060]

30 In order to make use of the collagen production
accelerating effect and/or the whitening effect, known
ingredient effective against aging of skin, known
ingredient effective in accelerating the collagen
production and suppressing wrinkle, known whitening
35 agents, etc., may be added.
[0061]

It is possible to blend as such an additive, those

such as tea extract, t-AMCHA, L-lysine, L-arginine, caffeine, tannin, verapamil, tranexamic acid, tranexamic acid derivative, hyaluronic acid, glycyrrhiza extract, glabridin, hydrothermal extracts of fruits such as quince, raspberry and avocado, white wine yeast extract, various Japanese and Chinese crude drugs or extracts thereof, aroma extract, tocopherol acetate, glycyrrhizic acid, glycyrrhizic acid derivatives, arbutin, koji (or malt), glucose, fructose, mannose, sucrose, trehalose, phytoglycogen, retinoic acid, retinol, retinol acetate and retinol palmitate.

[0062]

A biologically active substance to be described later, which can be used as a whitening agent, may also be used in combination.

Also, various base ingredients can be added according to the dosage form or shape of the skin agent for external application.

[0063]

Such a base ingredient can be added according to various specific usage, applications or purposes. Specific examples of the base ingredient may include: liquid oils and fats, solid oils and fats, waxes, ester oil, hydrocarbon oil, silicone resin, silicone, anionic surfactant, anion-type surfactant, cationic surfactant, amphoteric surfactant, nonionic surfactant, lower alcohol, sterols, water-soluble polymer, sequestering agent (e.g., disodium edetate, trisodium edetate, sodium citrate, sodium polyphosphate, sodium metaphosphate, gluconic acid), neutralizer, pH adjusting agent, bactericide or anti-fungus agent, and perfume.

[0064]

In a case where the ascorbic acid of the present invention is applied to skin, another ingredient which is generally usable in skin preparations can be blended, as long as such addition does not substantially impair the effect of the present invention. Specific examples of

the ingredient to be used may include: medicaments, agents, drugs, medicines, mediums, pharmaceuticals, pharmaceutical preparations as described in Japanese Standards of Cosmetic Ingredients (JSCI), 2nd Edition, Annotation, compiled by Nippon Koteisho Kyokai, issued by Yakuji Nippo, Ltd. (1984), Specifications of Ingredient Other Than Those Listed in JSCI, supervised by Examination Division, Pharmaceutical Affairs Bureau, Ministry of Health and Welfare, issued by Yakuji Nippo, Ltd. (1993), Specifications of Ingredient Other Than Those Listed in JSCI, Supplement, supervised by Examination Division, Pharmaceutical Affairs Bureau, Ministry of Health and Welfare, issued by Yakuji Nippo, Ltd. (1993), The Comprehensive Licensing Standards of Cosmetics by Category, supervised by Examination Division, Pharmaceutical Affairs Bureau, Ministry of Health and Welfare, issued by Yakuji Nippo, Ltd. (1993), and Kesho-hin Genryo Jiten (Handbook of Cosmetic Ingredients), Nikko Chemicals (1991), etc.

[0065]

Specific examples of the materials or agents which can be added to the preparation according to the present invention will be enumerated below. These examples include, e.g., oil, higher alcohol, fatty acid, ultraviolet absorber, powder, pigment, surfactant, polyhydric alcohol and sugar, polymer, biologically active ingredient, solvent, antioxidant, perfume and antiseptic. However, as a matter of course, those usable in the present invention are not limited to these examples.

[0066]

(1) Specific examples of oil

(Ester-type oil phase ingredient)

Triglyceryl 2-ethylhexanoate, cetyl 2-ethylhexanoate, isopropyl myristate, butyl myristate, isopropyl palmitate, ethyl stearate, octyl palmitate, isocetyl isostearate, butyl stearate, butyl myristate,

ethyl linoleate, isopropyl linoleate, ethyl oleate,
isocetyl myristate, isostearyl myristate, isostearyl
palmitate, octyldodecyl myristate, isocetyl isostearate,
diethyl sebacate, diisopropyl adipate, isoarachyl
5 neopentanoate, caprylic-capric acid triglyceride,
trimethylolpropane tri-2-ethylhexanoate,
trimethylolpropane triisostearate, pentaerythritol tetra-
2-ethylhexanoate, cetyl caprylate, decyl laurate, hexyl
laurate, decyl myristate, myristyl myristate, cetyl
10 myristate, stearyl stearate, decyl oleate, cetyl
ricinoleate, isostearyl laurate, isotridecyl myristate,
isocetyl myristate, isostearyl myristate, isocetyl
palmitate, isostearyl palmitate, octyl stearate, isocetyl
stearate, isodecyl oleate, octyldodecyl oleate,
15 octyldodecyl linoleate, isopropyl isostearate,
cetostearyl 2-ethylhexanoate, stearyl 2-ethylhexanoate,
hexyl isostearate, ethylene glycol dioctanoate, ethylene
glycol dioleate, propylene glycol dicaprinate, propylene
glycol di(caprylate/caprinate), propylene glycol
20 dicaprylate, neopentyl glycol dicaprinate, neopentyl glycol
dioctanoate, glyceryl tricaprylate, glyceryl
triundecylate, glyceryl triisopalmitate, glyceryl
triisostearate, octyldodecyl neopentanoate, isostearyl
octanoate, octyl isononanoate, hexyldecyl neodecanoate,
25 octyldodecyl neodecanoate, isocetyl isostearate,
isostearyl isostearate, octyldecyl isostearate,
polyglycerin oleate, polyglycerin isostearate, dipropyl
carbonate, dialkyl carbonate (C12-18), triisocetyl
citrate, triisoarachyl citrate, triisooctyl citrate,
30 lauryl lactate, myristyl lactate, cetyl lactate,
octyldecyl lactate, triethyl citrate, acetyltriethyl
citrate, acetyltributyl citrate, trioctyl citrate,
diisostearyl malate, 2-ethylhexyl hydroxystearate, 2-
ethylhexyl succinate, diisobutyl adipate, diisopropyl
35 sebacate, dioctyl sebacate, cholesteryl stearate,
cholesteryl isostearate, cholesteryl hydroxystearate,
cholesteryl oleate, dihydrocholesteryl oleate,

phytosteryl isostearate, phytosteryl oleate, isocetyl 12-stearoylhydroxystearate, stearyl 12-stearoylhydroxystearate and isostearyl 12-stearoylhydroxystearate.

5 [0067]

(Hydrocarbon-type oil phase ingredient)

Squalane, liquid paraffin, α -olefin oligomer, isoparaffin, ceresin, paraffin, liquid isoparaffin, polybutene, microcrystalline wax and petrolatum.

10 [0068]

(Animal and plant oil, hardened oil thereof, and wax of natural origin)

Animal oils and hardened oils thereof, such as beef tallow, hardened beef tallow, lard, hardened lard, horse oil, hardened horse oil, mink oil, orange roughy oil, fish oil, hardened fish oil and egg yolk oil; plant oils and hardened oils thereof such as avocado oil, almond oil, olive oil, cacao oil, apricot kernel oil, coconut oil, sesame oil, wheat germ oil, rice germ oil, rice bran oil, safflower oil, shea butter, soybean oil, evening primrose oil, tsubaki oil, corn oil, rapeseed oil, hardened rapeseed oil, palm kernel oil, hardened palm kernel oil, palm oil, hardened palm oil, peanut oil, hardened peanut oil, castor oil, hydrogenated castor oil, sunflower oil, grape seed oil, jojoba oil, hardened jojoba oil, macadamia nut oil, meadowfoam seed oil, cottonseed oil, hardened cottonseed oil, palm oil and hardened palm oil; and waxes such as beeswax, high acid number beeswax, lanolin, reduced lanolin, liquid lanolin, carnauba wax and montan wax.

30 [0069]

(Silicone-type oil phase ingredient)

Dimethylpolysiloxane, methylphenylpolysiloxane, methylcyclopolysiloxane, octamethylpolysiloxane, decamethylpolysiloxane, dodecamethylcyclsiloxane, methylhydrogenpolysiloxane, polyether-modified organopolysiloxane,

dimethylsiloxane-methylcetyloxysiloxane copolymer,
dimethylsiloxane-methylstearoxysiloxane copolymer, alkyl-
modified organopolysiloxane, terminal-modified
organopolysiloxane, dimethiconol, silicone gel, acryl
5 silicone, trimethylsiloxysilicic acid and silicone RTV
rubber.

[0070]

(Fluorine-type oil phase ingredient)

Perfluoropolyether, fluorine-modified
10 organopolysiloxane, fluorinated pitch, fluorocarbon,
fluoroalcohol and fluoroalkyl-polyoxyalkylene-comodified
organopolysiloxane.

[0071]

(2) Specific examples of higher alcohol

15 Lauryl alcohol, myristyl alcohol, cetyl alcohol,
stearyl alcohol, isostearyl alcohol, oleyl alcohol,
behenyl alcohol, 2-ethylhexanol, hexadecyl alcohol and
octyl dodecanol.

[0072]

20 (3) Specific examples of fatty acid

Caprylic acid, capric acid, undecylenic acid, lauric
acid, myristic acid, palmitic acid, palmitoleic acid,
stearic acid, isostearic acid, oleic acid, linoleic acid,
linolenic acid, arachic acid, arachidonic acid, behenic
25 acid, erucic acid and 2-ethylhexanoic acid.

[0073]

(4) Specific examples of ultraviolet absorber

Para-aminobenzoic acid, amyl para-aminobenzoate,
ethyldihydroxypropyl para-aminobenzoate, glyceryl para-
30 aminobenzoate, ethyl para-aminobenzoate, octyl para-
aminobenzoate, octyldimethyl para-aminobenzoate, ethylene
glycol salicylate, octyl salicylate, triethanolamine
salicylate, phenyl salicylate, butylphenyl salicylate,
benzyl salicylate, octyl para-methoxycinnamate, 2-
35 ethylhexyl para-methoxycinnamate, glyceryl mono-2-ethyl
hexanoate di-para-methoxycinnamate, isopropyl para-
methoxycinnamate, diethanolamine para-

methoxyhydrocinnamate, diisopropyl·diisopropylcinnamic acid ester mixture, urocanic acid, ethyl urocanate, hydroxymethoxybenzophenone, hydroxymethoxybenzophenone sulfonic acid and a salt thereof,
5 dihydroxymethoxybenzophenone, sodium dihydroxymethoxybenzophenonedisulfonate, dihydroxybenzophenone, dihydroxydimethoxybenzophenone, hydroxyoctoxybenzophenone, tetrahydroxybenzophenone, butylmethoxydibenzoylmethane, 2,4,6-trianilino-p-(carbo-
10 2-ethylhexyl-1-oxy)-1,3,5-triazine, 2-(2-hydroxy-5-methylphenyl)benzotriazole, methyl-O-aminobenzoate, 2-ethylhexyl-2-cyano-3,3-diphenylacrylate, phenylbenzimidazole sulfuric acid, 3-(4-methylbenzylidene)camphor, isopropylidibenzoylmethane, 2-
15 ethylhexyl 4-(3,4-dimethoxyphenylmethylene)-2,5-dioxy-1-imidazolidinepropionate, and polymer derivatives and silane derivatives thereof.

[0074]

(5) Specific examples of powder and pigment

20 Pigments such as Food Red 104, Food Red 201, Food Yellow 4, Food Blue 1 and Food Black 401; lake pigments such as Food Yellow 4 AL lake and Food Yellow 203 BA lake; polymers such as nylon powder, silk powder, urethane powder, silicone powder, polymethyl methacrylate
25 powder, cellulose powder, starch, silicone elastomer spherical powder and polyethylene powder; color pigments such as yellow iron oxide, red iron oxide, black iron oxide, chromium oxide, carbon black, ultramarine and iron blue; white pigments such as zinc oxide, titanium oxide
30 and cerium oxide; extender pigments such as talc, mica, sericite, kaolin and plate barium sulfate; pearl pigments such as mica titanium; metal salts such as barium sulfate, calcium carbonate, magnesium carbonate, aluminum silicate and magnesium silicate; inorganic powders such
35 as silica and alumina; metal soaps such as aluminum stearate, magnesium stearate, zinc palmitate, zinc myristate, magnesium myristate, zinc laurate and zinc

undecylenate; bentonite; smectite; and boron nitride. The shape (e.g., sphere, bar, needle, plate, amorphous, scale, spindle) and the particle size of these powders are not particularly limited.

5 [0075]

These powders may or may not be previously surface-treated by a conventionally known surface treatment such as fluorine compound treatment, silicone treatment, silicone resin treatment, pendant treatment, saline
10 coupling agent treatment, titanium coupling agent treatment, lubricant treatment, N-acylated lysine treatment, polyacrylic acid treatment, metal soap treatment, amino acid treatment, lecithin treatment, inorganic compound treatment, plasma treatment and
15 mechanochemical treatment.

[0076]

(6) Specific examples of surfactant

(Anionic surfactant)

Fatty acid soap, α -acyl sulfonate, alkyl sulfonate, alkylallyl sulfonate, alkyl naphthalene sulfonate, alkyl
20 sulfate, POE alkyl ether sulfate, alkylamide sulfate, alkyl phosphate, POE alkyl phosphate, alkylamide phosphate, alkylalkyl taurine salt, N-acylamino acid salt, POE alkyl ether carbonate, alkyl sulfosuccinate, sodium alkylsulfoacetate, acylated hydrolyzed collagen
25 peptide salt and perfluoroalkylphosphoric acid ester.

[0077]

(Cationic surfactant)

Alkyltrimethylammonium chloride,
30 stearyltrimethylammonium chloride, stearyltrimethylammonium bromide, cetostearyltrimethylammonium chloride, distearyldimethylammonium chloride, stearyldimethylbenzylammonium chloride, behenyltrimethylammonium bromide, benzalkonium chloride,
35 behenic acid amidopropyldimethyl hydroxypropylammonium chloride, diethylaminoethylamide stearate,

dimethylaminoethylamide stearate,
dimethylaminopropylamide stearate and lanolin derivative
quaternary ammonium salt.

[0078]

5 (Amphoteric surfactant)

Carboxybetaine type, amidobetaine type, sulfobetaine
type, hydroxysulfobetaine type, amidosulfobetaine type,
phosphobetaine type, aminocarboxylate type, imidazoline
derivative type and amidoamine type.

10 [0079]

(Nonionic surfactant)

Propylene glycol fatty acid ester, glycerin fatty
acid ester, polyglycerin fatty acid ester, sorbitan fatty
acid ester, POE sorbitan fatty acid ester, POE sorbitol
15 fatty acid ester, POE glycerin fatty acid ester, POE
alkyl ether, POE fatty acid ester, POE hydrogenated
castor oil, POE castor oil, POE·POP copolymer, POE·POP
alkyl ether, polyether-modified silicone lauric acid
alkanolamide, alkylamine oxide and hydrogenated soybean
20 phospholipid.

[0080]

(Natural-type surfactant)

Lecithin, saponin and sugar-type surfactant.

[0081]

25 (7) Specific examples of polyhydric alcohol and sugar

Ethylene glycol, diethylene glycol, polyethylene
glycol, propylene glycol, dipropylene glycol,
polypropylene glycol, glycerin, diglycerin, polyglycerin,
3-methyl-1,3-butanediol, 1,3-butylene glycol, sorbitol,
30 mannitol, raffinose, erythritol, glucose, sucrose, fruit
sugar, xylitol, lactose, maltose, maltitol, trehalose,
alkylated trehalose, mixed isomerized sugar, sulfated
trehalose and pullulan. Chemically modified products
thereof can also be used.

35 [0081]

(8) Specific examples of polymer compound

Anionic polymer compounds such as acrylic acid

ester/methacrylic acid ester copolymer (PLUS-SIZE, produced by Go'o Kagaku K.K.), vinyl acetate/crotonic acid copolymer (Resin 28-1310, produced by NSC), vinyl acetate/crotonic acid/vinyl neodecanate copolymer (28-2930, produced by NSC), methyl vinyl ether maleic acid half ester (GANTREZ ES, produced by ISP), T-butyl acrylate/ethyl acrylate/methacrylic acid copolymer (RUBIMER, produced by BASF), vinylpyrrolidone/vinyl acetate/vinyl propionate copolymer (RUBISCOL VAP, produced by BASF), vinyl acetate/crotonic acid copolymer (RUBISET CA, produced by BASF), vinyl acetate/crotonic acid/vinylpyrrolidone copolymer (RUBISET CAP, produced by BASF), vinylpyrrolidone/acrylate copolymer (RUBIFLEX, produced by BASF), acrylate/acrylamide copolymer (ULTRAHOLD, produced by BASF), vinyl acetate/butyl maleate-isobornyl acrylate copolymer (ADVANTAGE, produced by ISP), carboxy vinyl polymer (CARBOPOL, produced by BF Goodrich) and acrylic acid-alkyl methacrylate copolymer (PAMUREN, produced by BF Goodrich); amphoteric polymer compounds such as acetic acid amphoteric compound of dialkylaminoethyl methacrylate polymer (YUKAFORMER, produced by Mitsubishi Chemical) and octylacrylamide acrylate/hydroxypropyl acrylate/butylaminoethyl methacrylate copolymer (AMPHOMER, produced by NSC); cationic polymer compounds such as quaternized compound of vinylpyrrolidone/dimethylaminoethyl methacrylate (GAFQUAT, produced by ISP) and methyl vinyl imidazolium chloride/vinylpyrrolidone copolymer (RUBICOTE, produced by BASF); and nonionic polymer compounds such as polyvinylpyrrolidone/vinyl acetate copolymer (RUBISCOL VA, produced by BASF) and vinylpyrrolidone/dimethylaminoethyl methacrylate copolymer (COPOLYMER VC713, produced by ISP).
[0082]

35 In addition, polymer compounds of natural origin, such as cellulose and derivatives thereof, calcium alginate, pullulan, agar, gelatin, tamarind seed

polysaccharides, xanthane gum, carrageenan, high-methoxyl pectin, low-methoxyl pectin, guar gum, gum arabi, crystal cellulose, arabino galactan, karaya gum, tragacanth gum, alginic acid, albumin, casein, cardrun, gellan gum and dextran, can also be suitably used.

[0083]

(9) Specific examples of biologically active ingredient

The biologically active ingredient may include substances which are capable of imparting some biological activity to skin, when such a substance is applied to the skin. Specific examples thereof may include: whitening ingredient, anti-inflammatory, age resistor, ultraviolet protection, slimming agent, skin tightening agent, antioxidant, hair restorer, hair growing agent, moisturizer, blood circulation accelerator, antibacterial agent, bactericide, desiccant, cooling agent, warming agent, vitamin compound, amino acid, wound healing accelerator, torpent, analgetic, cell activator and enzyme ingredient.

[0084]

Suitable examples of the ingredient to be blended therefor may include: angelica extract, avocado extract, hydrangea extract, althea extract, arnica extract, aloe extract, apricot extract, apricot core extract, ginkgo extract, fennel extract, turmeric extract, oolong tea extract, rose fruit extract, echinacea leaf extract, scutellaria root extract, phellodendron bark extract, goldthread extract, barley extract, hypericum extract, white nettle extract, watercress extract, orange extract, sea salt, seaweed extract, hydrolyzed elastin, hydrolyzed wheat powder, hydrolyzed silk, chamomile extract,

[0085]

carrot extract, artemisia capillaris extract, glycyrrhiza extract, sabdariffa extract, pyracantha fortuneana fruit extract, kiwi extract, cinchona extract, cucumber extract, guanosine, gardenia extract, sasa albobmarginata extract, sophora root extract, walnut extract,

grapefruit extract, clematis extract, chlorella extract,
mulberry bark extract, gentian extract, black tea
extract, yeast extract, burdock extract, fermented rice
bran extract, rice germ oil, comfrey extract, collagen,
5 cowberry extract, asiasarum root extract, bupleurum
falcatum root extract, umbilical cord extract, salvia
extract, saponaria extract, bamboo grass extract,
crataegus extract, zanthoxylum fruit extract, shiitake
mushroom extract, rehmannia root extract, lithospermum
10 root extract, perilla extract, linden extract,
filipendula extract, peony root extract, calamus rhizome
extract, birch extract, horsetail extract, ivy extract,
hawthorn extract, sambucus nigra extract, yarrow extract,
peppermint extract, sage extract, mallow extract, cnidium
15 rhizome extract, swertia herb extract, soy extract,
jujube extract, wild thyme extract, green tea extract,
clove extract, cogon extract, citrus unshiu peel extract,
angelica root extract, calendula extract, peach seed
extract, bitter orange extract, houttuynia extract,
20 tomato extract, natto extract, ginseng extract, garlic
extract, wild rose extract, hibiscus sabdariffa flower
extract, ophiopogon tuber extract, parsley extract,
honey, witch hazel extract, pellitory extract, isodonis
extract, matricaria extract, loquat extract, coltsfoot
25 extract, butterbur scape extract, Poria cocos extract,
butcher bloom extract, grape extract,
[0086]

propolis, luffa extract, safflower extract,
peppermint extract, linden extract, peony extract, hop
30 extract, pine extract, horse chestnut extract, skunk
cabbage extract, sapindaceae extract, balm mint extract,
peach extract, cornflower extract, eucalyptus extract,
saxifrage extract, citrus extract, coix seed extract,
mugwort extract, lavender extract, apple extract, lettuce
35 extract, lemon extract, Chinese milk vetch extract, rose
extract, rosemary extract, Roman chamomile extract and
royal jelly extract.

[0087]

Other examples may include biopolymers such as deoxyribonucleic acid, mucopolysaccharide, sodium hyaluronate, sodium chondroitin sulfate, collagen, elastin, chitin, chitosan and hydrolyzed eggshell membrane; moisture retentive ingredients such as amino acid, hydrolyzed peptide, sodium lactate, urea, sodium pyrrolidonecarboxylate, betaine, whey and trimethylglycine; oily ingredients such as sphingolipid, ceramide, phytosphingosine, cholesterol, cholesterol derivatives and phospholipid; anti-inflammatory such as ϵ -aminocaproic acid, glycyrrhizic acid, β -glycyrrhetic acid, lysozyme chloride, guaiazulene, and hydrocortisone;

[0088]

vitamins such as vitamin A, vitamin B₂, vitamin B₆, vitamin D, vitamin E, calcium pantothenate, biotin and nicotinic acid amide; active ingredients such as allantoin, diisopropylamine dichloroacetate and 4-aminomethylcyclohexanecarboxylic acid; antioxidants such as tocopherol, carotenoid, flavonoid, tannin, lignin and saponin; cell activators such as α -hydroxy acid and β -hydroxy acid; blood circulation accelerators such as γ -orizanol and vitamin E derivatives; wound healing agents such as retinol and retinol derivatives; whitening agents such as albumin, kojic acid, placenta extract, sulfur, ellagic acid, linoleic acid, tranexamic acid and glutathione; and hair growing agents such as cepharanthine, glycyrrhiza extract, capsicum tincture, hinokitiol, iodized garlic extract, pyridoxine hydrochloride, DL- α -tocopherol, DL- α -tocopheryl acetate, nicotinic acid, nicotinic acid derivatives, calcium pantothenate, D-pantothenyl alcohol, acetyl pantothenylethyl ether, biotin, allantoin, isopropylmethylphenol, estradiol, ethynyl estradiol, capronium chloride, benzalkonium chloride, diphenhydramine hydrochloride, Takanal, camphor,

salicylic acid, vanillylamide nonylate, vanillylamide nonanoate, pyroctone olamine, glyceryl pentadecanoate, L-menthol, mononitroguaiacol, resorcinol, γ -aminobutyric acid, benzethonium chloride, mexiletine hydrochloride, auxin, female hormone, cantharis tincture, cyclosporine, zinc pyrithione, hydrocortisone, minoxidil, polyoxyethylene sorbitan monostearate, peppermint oil and SADANISHIKI extract.

[000089]

10 (10) Specific examples of antioxidant

Sodium hydrogensulfite, sodium sulfite, erythorbic acid, sodium erythorbate, dilauryl thiodipropionate, tocopherol, tolylbiguanide, nordihydroguaiaretic acid, parahydroxy anisole, butylhydroxy anisole, dibutylhydroxy toluene, ascorbyl stearate, ascorbyl palmitate, octyl gallate, propyl gallate, carotenoid, flavonoid, tannin, lignin, saponin and plant extracts having antioxidant effect, such as apple extract and clove extract.

[0090]

20 (11) Specific examples of solvent

Purified water, ethanol, lower alcohol, ethers, LPG, fluorocarbon, N-methylpyrrolidone, fluoroalcohol, volatile linear silicone and next generation fleon (such as fluorocarbon, chlorofluorocarbon, CFC).

25 The cosmetic composition according to the present invention may further contain an existing or known emulsifier or the like in a general concentration.

[0091]

30 The skin agent for external application according to the present invention can also be used as a cosmetic material such as skin milk, skin cream, foundation cream, massage cream, cleansing cream, shaving cream, cleansing foam, skin lotion, lotion, pack, shampoo, rinse, hair growing agent, hair nourishment, hair dye, hair conditioner, dentifrice, gargle, permanent waving agent, ointment, bath preparation and body soap.

35 [0092]

The cosmetic material can be obtained by blending the skin agent for external application according to the present invention with, for example, alcohol such as ethanol or propylene glycol; an antiseptic such as methyl
5 para-hydroxybenzoate, ethyl para-hydroxybenzoate, butyl para-hydroxybenzoate or propyl para-hydroxybenzoate; and a purified water. However, the cosmetic material is not particularly limited to these specific examples.

[0093]

10 The cosmetic material according to the present invention is classified, for example, into makeup cosmetics such as foundation, face powder, eye shadow, eyeliner, eyebrow, cheek, lipstick and nail color; basic
15 cosmetics such as milky lotion, cream, lotion, calamine lotion, sun screen agent, suntan agent, after-shave lotion, pre-shave lotion, pack, acne countermeasure cosmetic and essence; hair care cosmetics such as
20 shampoo, rinse, conditioner, hair color, hair tonic, hair setting agent, hair nourishment and permanent waving agent; body powder, deodorant, depilatory, soap, body
shampoo, bath preparation, hand soap and perfume. The present invention can be used as respective cosmetic materials.

[0094]

25 The shape or form of the cosmetic material according to the present invention is not particularly limited. The cosmetic material may have a conventionally known shape or form such as two-layer structure, water-in-oil
emulsion, oil-in-water emulsion, gel, spray, mousse, oil,
30 solid, sheet and powder.

[0095]

The ascorbic acid derivative according to the present invention can be used as a medical or
pharmaceutical preparation, agrochemical preparation, an
35 animal drug preparation, a food additive and a feed additive. The content of the ascorbic acid derivative may vary depending on use and therefore, cannot be

indiscriminately specified. However, the amount applied may appropriately be increased or decreased according to the purpose and use. The amount required as an ascorbic acid may appropriately be adjusted in accordance with the
5 Pharmaceutical Affairs Law, the Law for Control over Agricultural Medicines, the Regulations for Control of Animal Drugs, ETC., and the Food Sanitation Law.

[0096]

[Examples]

10 The present invention is described in greater detail below by referring to Examples. However, the present invention is not limited to these Examples.

[0097]

<Example 1>

15 L-Ascorbic acid-2-phosphoric acid-6-(2'-hexyldecanoate) sodium salt:

In 500 g of 95% sulfuric acid, 131 mmol (35 g) of 2-hexyldecanoic acid was dissolved at 40°C. To the resulting solution, 146 mmol (50 g) of L-ascorbic acid-2-phosphate sodium salt was added and uniformly stirred for
20 6 hours. The thus obtained mixture was left standing at room temperature for 24 hours, and thereafter the reaction mixture was poured into 780 g of ice water and the resultant precipitate was extracted with 590 g of
25 methyl-tert-butyl ether. To the resultant ether solution, 590 g of 13% brine was added and then a 20%-aqueous sodium hydroxide solution was added until the pH of the mixture became about 8. The methyl-tert-butyl ether layer was separated by a separating funnel and 300 g of
30 methanol was added to the methyl-tert-butyl ether layer, whereby precipitate was deposited. This precipitate was separated by centrifugation, washed with a small amount of methanol and then dried under reduced pressure, to obtain 21 g of L-ascorbic acid-2-phosphoric acid-6-(2'-
35 hexyldecanoate) sodium salt in a powder form (yield: 27%).

[0098]

The structure was identified by the nuclear magnetic resonance spectrum.

¹H NMR (270 MHz, D₂O) δ: 0.89 ppm (t, 6H, J=6.6Hz),
1.30-1.63 (b, 24H), 2.45 (hep, 1H, J=6.6Hz), 4.20-4.35
5 (m, 3H), 4.47 (s, 1H)

¹³C NMR (67.8 MHz, D₂O) δ: 16.4 ppm (s, 1C), 25.0
(s, 1C), 25.2 (s, 1C), 29.4 (s, 1C), 29.6 (s, 1C), 31.5
(s, 1C), 31.9 (s, 1C), 32.1 (s, 1C), 34.0 (s, 1C), 34.5
(s, 1C), 47.6 (s, 1C), 67.6 (s, 1C), 69.6 (s, 1C), 80.8
10 (s, 1C), 115.3 (d, 1C, J=7.3 Hz), 178.2 (s, 1C), 179.4
(s, 1C), 180.4 (s, 1C)

³¹P NMR (109 MHz, D₂O) δ: 4.3 ppm

[0099]

<Example 2>

15 L-Ascorbic acid-2-phosphoric acid-6-(2'-n-
heptylundecanoate) sodium salt:

The procedure was repeated in the same manner as in
Example 1, except for using 2-n-heptylundecanoic acid
according to the present invention in place of 2-
20 hexyldecanoic acid used in Example 1, to obtain 16 g of
L-ascorbic acid-2-phosphoric acid-6-(2'-n-
heptylundecanoate) sodium salt in a powder form (yield:
26%).

[0100]

25 The structure was identified by the nuclear magnetic
resonance spectrum.

¹H NMR (270 MHz, D₂O) δ: 0.89 ppm (t, 6H, J=6.6Hz),
1.30-1.63 (b, 24H), 2.43 (hep, 1H, J=6.3Hz), 4.18-4.36
(m, 3H), 4.57 (s, 1H)

30 ¹³C NMR (67.8 MHz, D₂O) δ: 16.5 ppm (s, 1C), 25.2
(s, 1C), 25.3 (s, 1C), 29.5 (s, 1C), 29.6 (s, 1C), 31.6
(s, 1C), 31.9 (s, 1C), 32.1 (s, 1C), 32.3 (s, 1C), 33.9
(s, 1C), 34.4 (s, 1C), 34.6 (s, 1C), 47.5 (s, 1C), 67.2
(s, 1C), 69.4 (s, 1C), 80.3 (s, 1C), 115.8 (d, 1C, J=6.1
35 Hz), 173.8 (s, 1C), 178.3 (d, 1C, J=3.7 Hz), 179.9 (s,

1C)

³¹P NMR (109 MHz, D₂O) δ: 4.1 ppm

[0101]

<Test Example 1>

5 The L-ascorbic acid-2-phosphoric acid-6-(2'-hexyldecanoate) sodium salt obtained in Example 1 was dissolved in purified water so as to provide to a concentration of 2 mass %, and the thus obtained solution was charged into a glass bottle with a lid and left
10 standing at 40°C for 10 days. The ratio of the compound remaining after the storage was analyzed by using a high-performance liquid chromatograph equipped with Shodex (registered trademark of Showa Denko K.K.) SB802.5 HQ (mfd. by Showa Denko K.K.) column.

15 [0102]

(Measurement Conditions for High-Performance Liquid Chromatography)

Column: Shodex (registered trademark of Showa Denko K.K.) OHpak SB802.5 HQ

Temperature: 40°C

Eluent: 0.03M Na₂SO₄ + 0.03M
 H₃PO₄/tetrahydrofuran = 1:2

Flow rate: 0.5 ml/min

Amount injected: 20 μL

Detection: UV 270 nm

[0103]

<Test Example 2>

20 A stability test was performed in the same manner as in Test Example 1 except for using the L-ascorbic acid-2-phosphoric acid-6-(2'-n-heptylundecanoate) sodium salt obtained in Example 2, instead of the L-ascorbic acid-2-phosphoric acid-6-(2'-hexyldecanoate) sodium salt
25 obtained in Example 1.

[0104]

<Comparative Example 1>

A stability test was performed in the same manner as

in Test Example 1 except for using an L-ascorbic acid-2-phosphoric acid-6-palmitatic acid ester sodium salt.

[0105]

<Comparative Example 2>

- 5 A stability test was performed in the same manner as in Test Example 1 except for using an L-ascorbic acid-2-phosphate sodium salt having excellent stability.

The results are shown together in the following Table 1.

10 [0106]

[Table 1]

	Ascorbic Acid Derivative	Residual Ratio (%)
Example 1	L-ascorbic acid-2-phosphoric acid-6-(2'-hexyldecanoate) sodium salt	95.3
Example 2	L-ascorbic acid-2-phosphoric acid-6-(2'-n-heptylundecanoate) sodium salt	95.5
Comparative Example 1	L-ascorbic acid-2-phosphoric acid-6-palmitatic acid ester sodium salt	88.6
Comparative Example 2	L-ascorbic acid-2-phosphate sodium salt	96.9

[0107]

Formulation examples of cosmetic materials are shown below. In these examples, "%" means mass %.

- 15 [Formulation Example 1]

Cream (1):

Condensed hexaglyceryl ricinoleate	1.0%
Fine grain titanium oxide	5.0%
2-Octyldodecyl pivalate	8.0%
Glyceryl tri(caprylate-caprate)	3.0%
Methylphenylpolysiloxane	7.0%
Decamethylcyclopentasiloxane	2.0%
Cetanol	2.0%
2-Ethylhexyl para-methoxycinnamate	6.0%
4-tert-Butyl-4-methoxybenzoylmethane	2.0%
Decaglyceryl monoisostearate	3.0%
Xanthane gum	0.3%
L-Ascorbic acid-2-phosphoric acid-6-(2'-hexyldecanoate) sodium salt	4.0%
Purified water in an amount so as to provide a total amount of 100%	

[0108]

[Formulation Example 2]

Cream (2):

Condensed hexaglyceryl ricinoleate	1.0%
2-Octyldodecyl pivalate	8.0%
Glyceryl tri(caprylate-caprate)	3.0%
Methylphenylpolysiloxane	7.0%
Decamethylcyclopentasiloxane	2.0%
Cetanol	2.0%
Decaglyceryl monoisostearate	3.0%
Xanthane gum	0.3%
L-Ascorbic acid-2-phosphoric acid-6-(2'-n-heptylundecanoate) sodium salt	4.0%
Purified water in an amount so as to provide a total amount of 100%	

5 [0103]

[Formulation Example 3]

Skin Lotion:

L-Ascorbic acid-2-phosphoric acid-6-(2'-n-heptylundecanoate) sodium salt	4.0%
Citric acid	0.016%
Sodium citrate	2.0%
1,3-Butylene glycol	3.0%
Ethanol	3.0%
Purified water in an amount so as to provide a total amount of 100%	

(Production Process)

5 The above ingredients were dissolved in purified water under heating at 50°C, and the resulting solution was cooled under stirring. Then the stirring was stopped when the temperature became 30°C, and the thus obtained solution was left standing.

[0110]

[Formulation Example 4]

10 Milky Lotion:

L-Ascorbic acid-2-phosphoric acid-6-(2'-hexyldecanoate) sodium salt	4.0%
Glycerin	8.0%
Butylene glycol	2.0%
Hydrogenated lecithin	0.1%
Sodium hyaluronate	0.05%
Hydroxy ethyl cellulose	0.3%
Xanthane gum	0.3%
Sodium citrate	1.0%
Polyethylene glycol-50 hydrogenated castor oil	0.5%
Methylparaben	0.2%
Purified water in an amount so as to provide a total amount of 100%	

[0111]

(Production Process)

15 The above ingredients except for L-ascorbic acid-2-phosphoric acid-6-(2'-hexyldecanoate) sodium salt were dissolved in purified water under heating at 80°C, the

resulting solution was cooled under stirring. Then, L-ascorbic acid-2-phosphoric acid-6-(2'-hexyldecanoate) sodium salt was gradually added to the resultant solution at 50°C under stirring, the stirring was stopped when the temperature became 40 to 35°C, and the thus obtained solution was left standing.

[0112]

[Effect of the Invention]

The novel ascorbic acid derivative to be produced by the production process according to the present invention is liable to be incorporated into cells, and therefore it can elevate the cumulative concentration of ascorbic acid in cells, even when it is administered into the cells in a small amount. In addition, this ascorbic acid derivative has an improved storage stability, as compared with conventional ascorbic acid derivatives.

Accordingly, the ascorbic acid derivative according to the present invention can be widely used for various preparations such as vitamin C preparations, skin preparations for external use, medical or pharmaceutical preparations, agrochemical preparations, animal drug preparations, food additives, and feed additives, which contain an ascorbic acid derivative as an effective ingredient.